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**Ishida**

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(54) **FIXING DEVICE PROVIDED WITH TEMPERATURE DETECTION UNIT**

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***G03G 15/20*** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ........ ***G03G 15/2039*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/2053*** (2013.01); *G03G 2215/2035* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC .......... G03G 15/2039; G03G 15/2053; G03G 2215/2035
See application file for complete search history.

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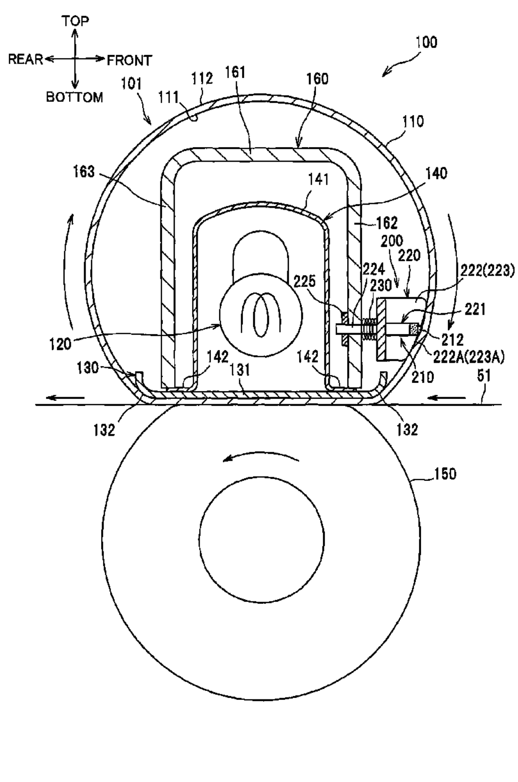
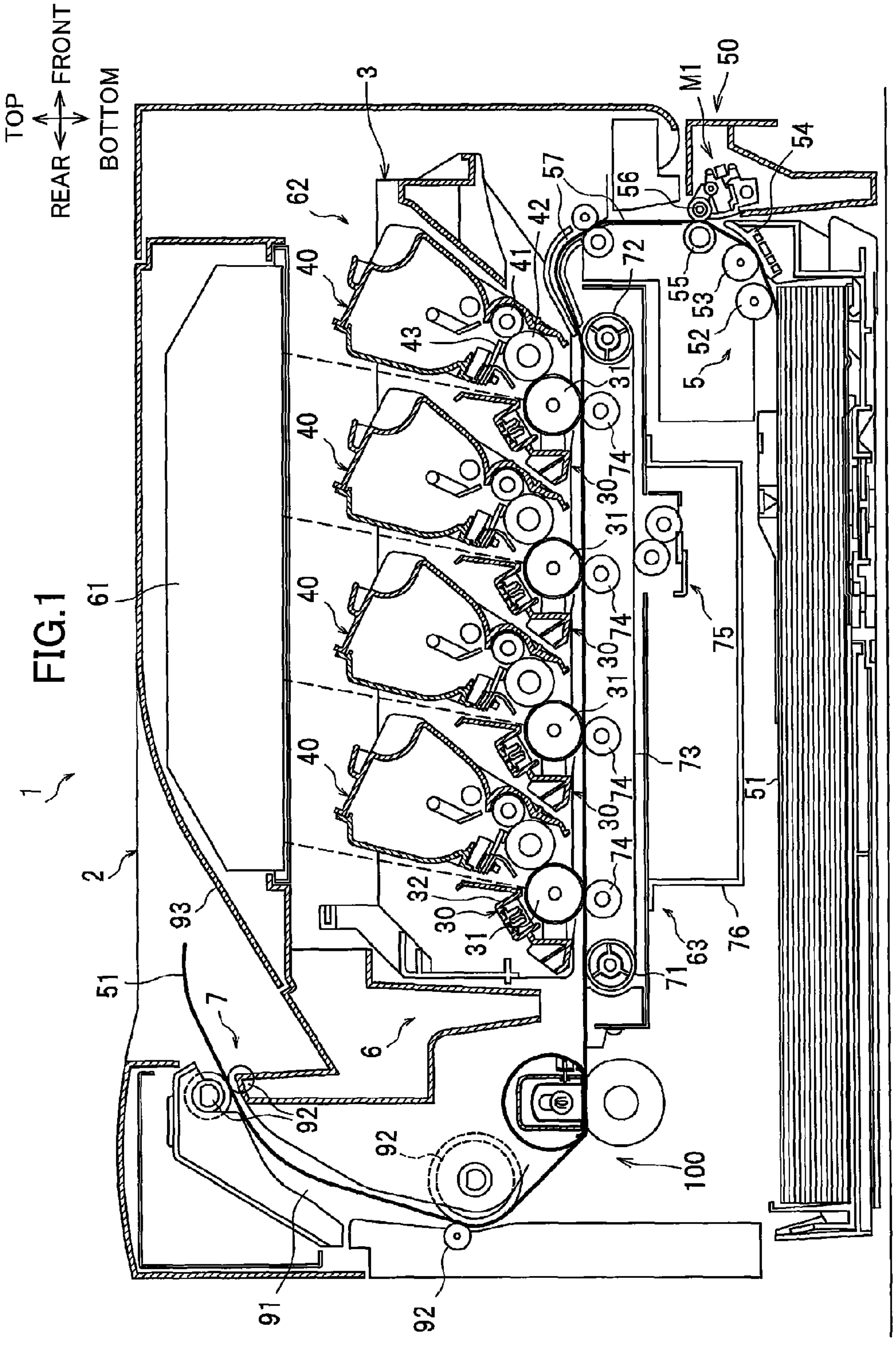
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fixing device may include: a nip member; an endless belt; a heater; a temperature detection unit; and a biasing member. The endless belt may circularly move such that an inner peripheral surface thereof may move in a sliding direction at a position in sliding contact with the nip member. The temperature detection unit may include: a temperature sensor and a holder. The temperature sensor may detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface and may include: a base and a sensor element supported at the base. The holder may support the base and may have a guide surface for guiding the inner peripheral surface. The guide surface may be disposed on at least one of first and second sides of the temperature sensor in a first direction extending along an axis of the endless belt. The biasing member may bias the holder toward the inner peripheral surface.

**19 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**

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2
3
5
6
7
30
31
32
40
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42
43
50
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52
53
54
55
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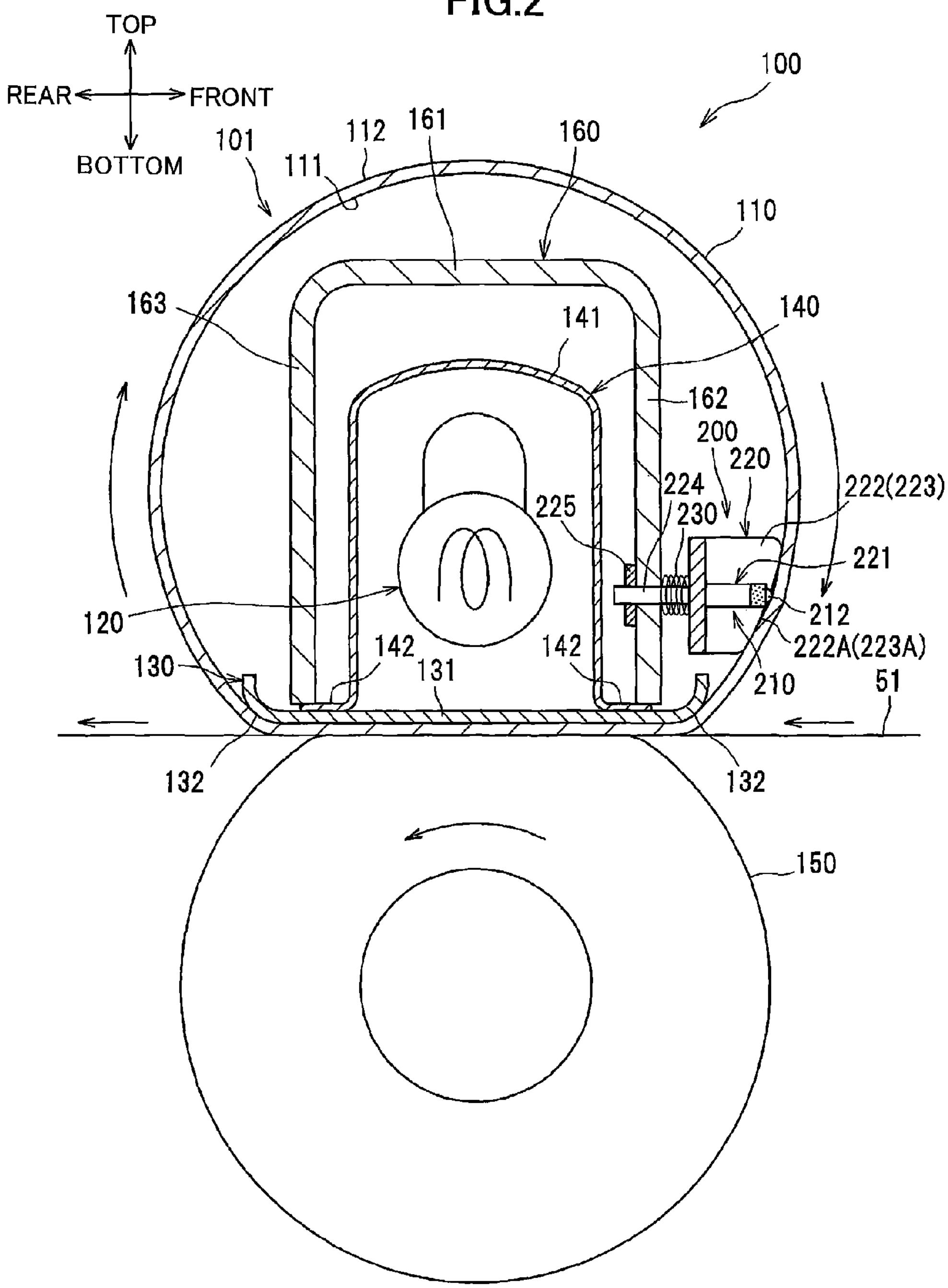
93
100

FIG.1

FIG.2


TOP
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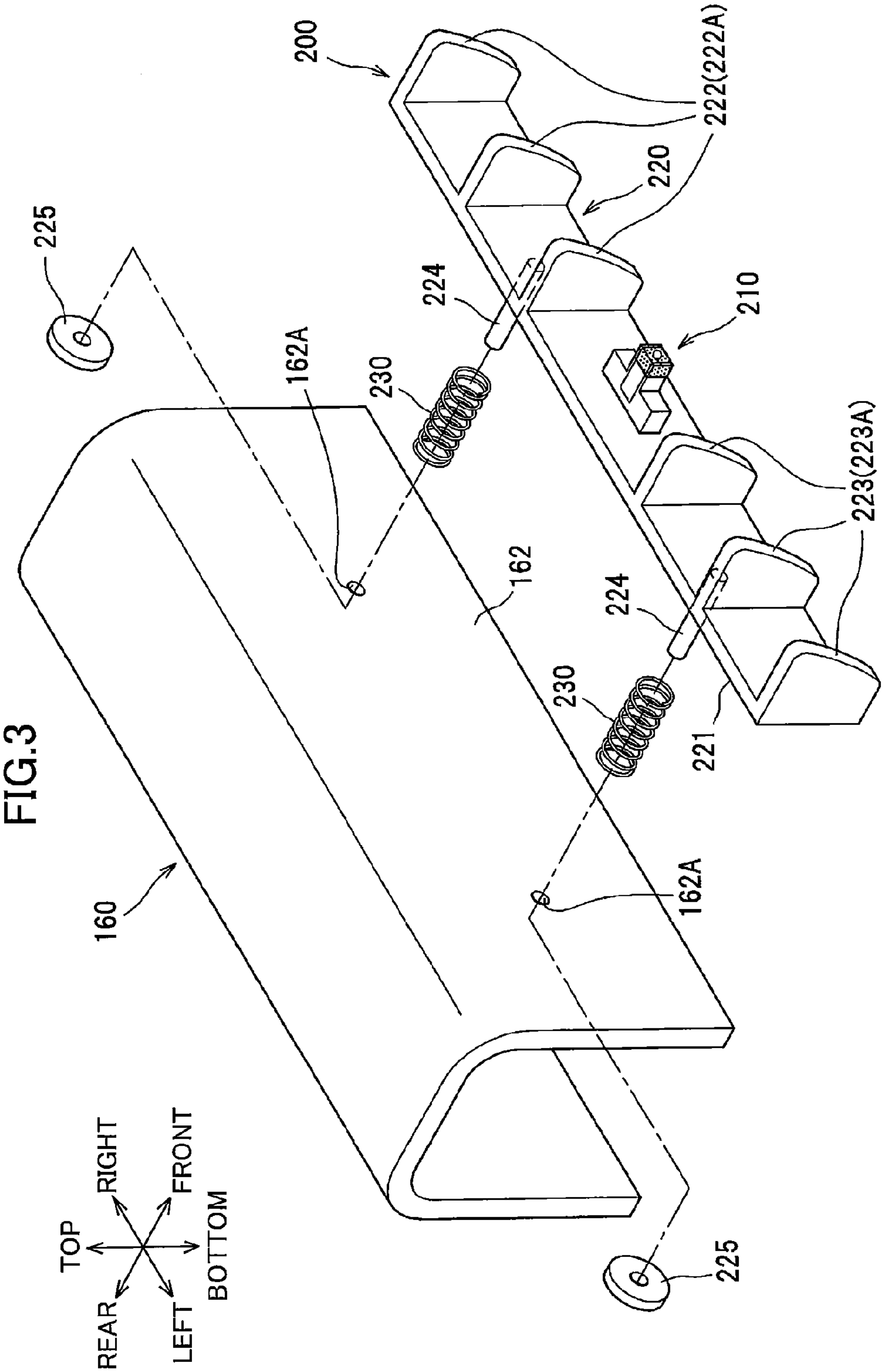
100
101
111
112
161
160
110
163
141
140
162
200
220
224
222(223)
225
230
221
212
222A(223A)
120
142
142
131
130
210
51
132
132
150

FIG.3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225
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210
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230
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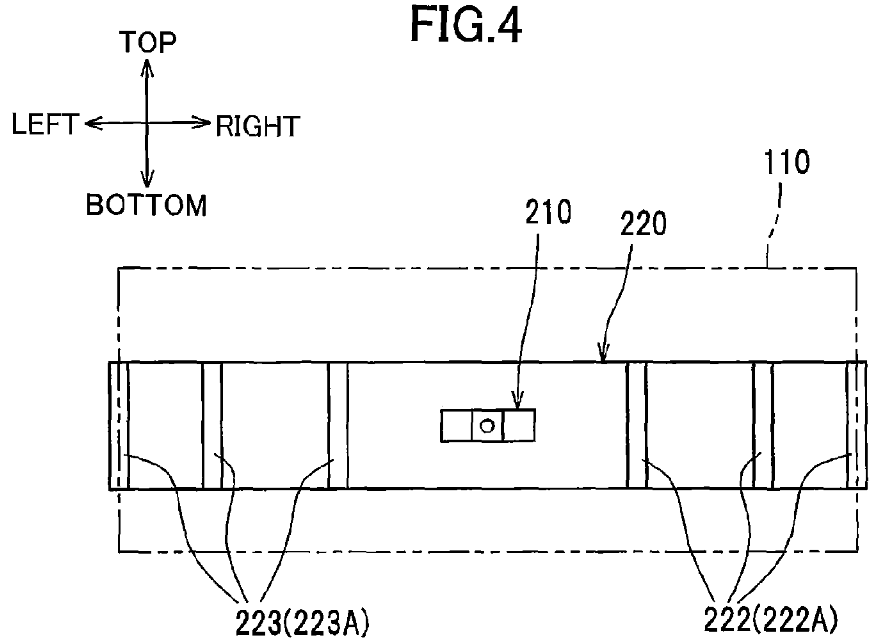
REAR
LEFT
225

FIG.4


TOP
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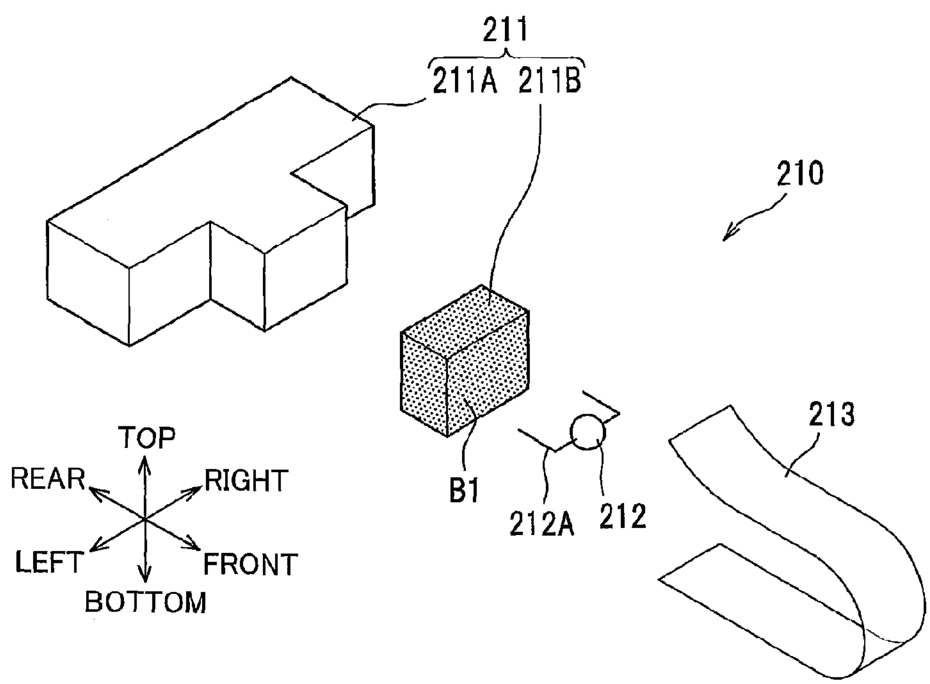
110
210
220
223(223A)
222(222A)

FIG.5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211B
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B1
212A
212
213
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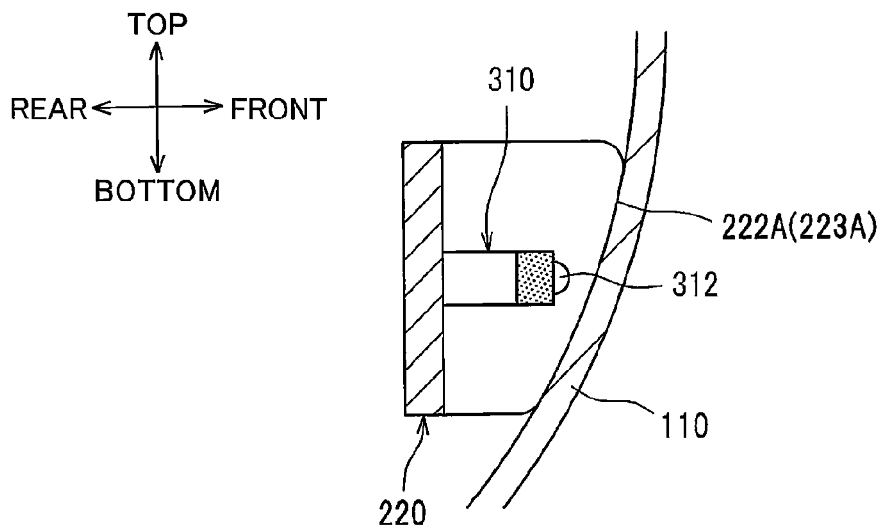
BOTTOM

FIG.6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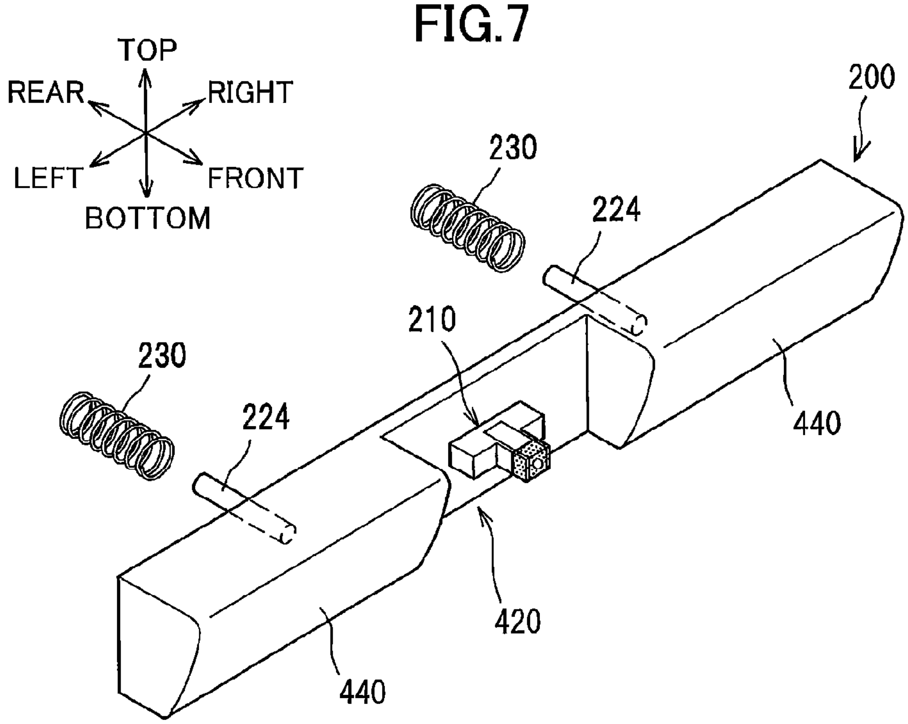
310
222A(223A)
312
110
220

FIG.7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210
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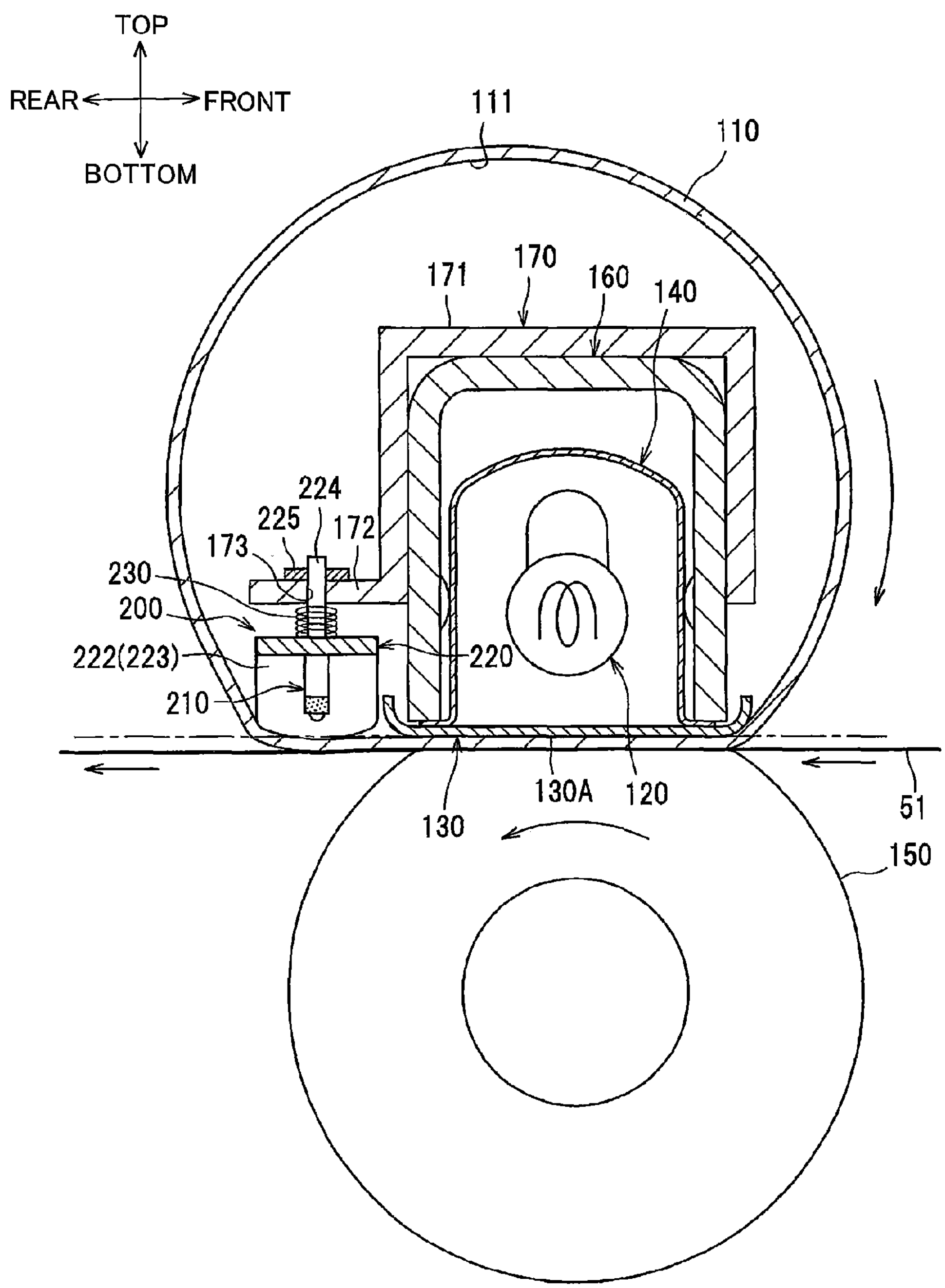
224
440
420
440

FIG.8


TOP
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FRONT
BOTTOM
111
110
171
170
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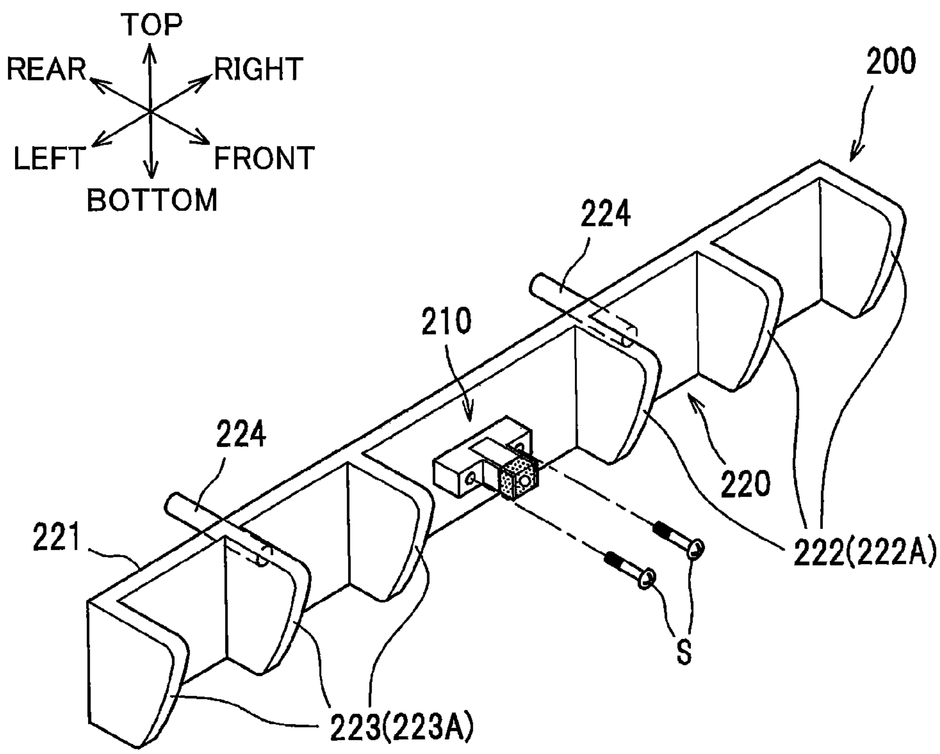
173
230
200
222(223)
210
220
130
130A
120
51
150

FIG.9


TOP
REAR
RIGHT
LEFT
FRONT
BOTTOM
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224
210
224
221
220
222(222A)
S
223(223A)

FIG.10A

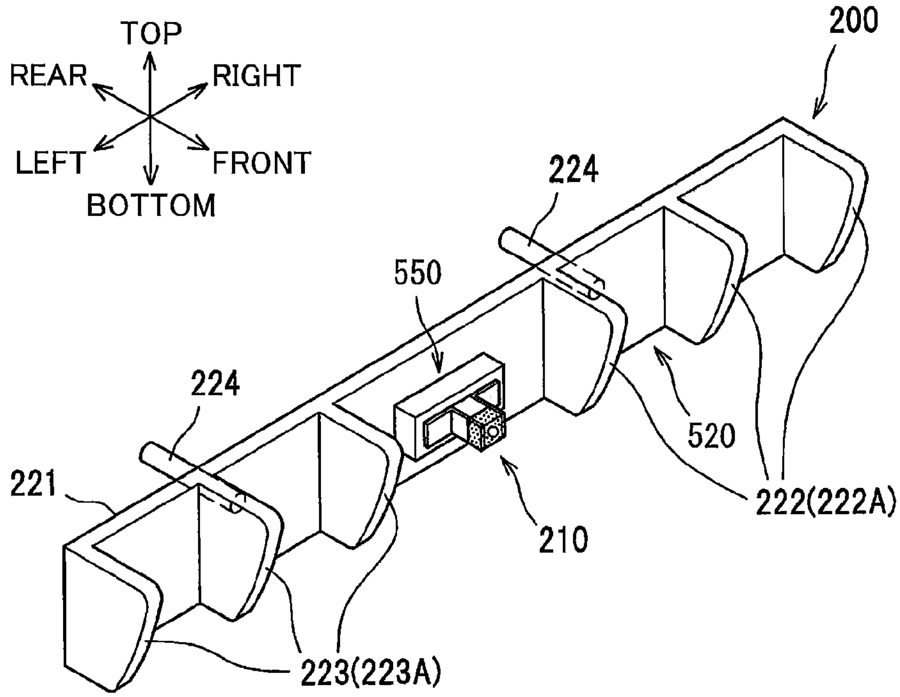
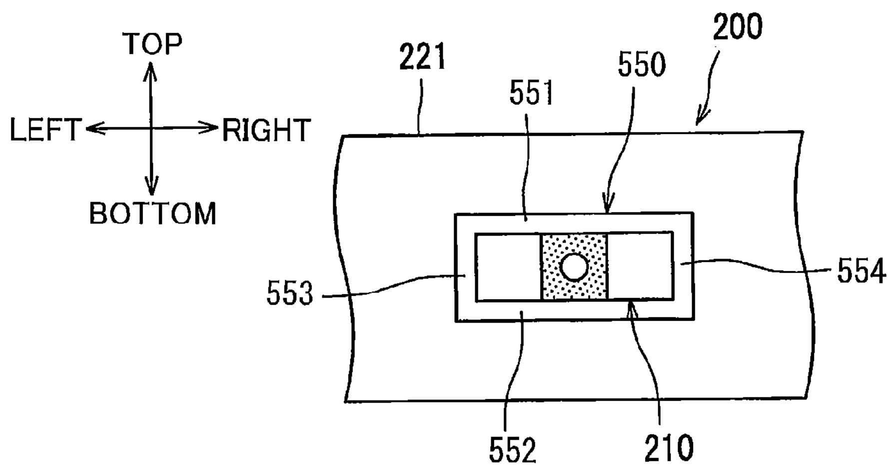



FIG.10B



# FIXING DEVICE PROVIDED WITH TEMPERATURE DETECTION UNIT

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-068489 filed Mar. 28, 2013. The entire content of the priority application is incorporated herein by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a fixing device including a temperature sensor for detecting a temperature of an inner peripheral surface of an endless belt.

## BACKGROUND

There is conventionally known a fixing device including a temperature sensor for detecting a temperature of an inner peripheral surface of an endless belt. In such a conventional fixing device, the temperature sensor is biased toward the inner peripheral surface by a spring or a sponge, thereby detecting the temperature of the inner peripheral surface.

## SUMMARY

However, in this fixing device, the temperature sensor exerts a localized force on a portion of the endless belt with which the temperature sensor is in contact. This may cause damages to the endless belt.

In view of the foregoing, it is an object of the present invention to provide a fixing device capable of preventing a temperature sensor from exerting a localized force on an endless belt.

In order to attain the above and other objects, the present invention provides a fixing device that may include: a nip member; an endless belt; a heater; a temperature detection unit; and a biasing member. The endless belt may have an inner peripheral surface, and an axis extending in a first direction. The endless belt may have a first end on a first side in the first direction and a second end on a second side opposite to the first side in the first direction. The endless belt may be configured to circularly move such that the inner peripheral surface may move in a sliding direction at a position where the inner peripheral surface is in sliding contact with the nip member. The heater may be configured to heat the endless belt. The temperature detection unit may include: a temperature sensor and a holder. The temperature sensor may be configured to detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface. The temperature sensor may include: a base; and a sensor element supported at the base. The holder may be configured to support the base. The holder may have a guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface. The guide surface may be disposed on at least one of the first side and the second side of the temperature sensor. The biasing member may be configured to bias the holder toward the inner peripheral surface.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings;

FIG. **1** is a cross-sectional view of a color laser printer provided with a fixing device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the fixing device;



FIG. **3** is an exploded perspective view of a temperature detection unit provided in the fixing device;

FIG. **4** is an explanatory view illustrating a relationship between a holder and a fusing belt provided in the fixing device;

FIG. **5** is an exploded perspective view of a temperature sensor provided in the temperature detection unit;

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a state where a sensor element is arranged spaced apart from a fusing belt in a fixing device according to a first modification of the present invention;

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a temperature detection unit in a fixing device according to a second modification of the present invention, in which modified guide surfaces are illustrated;

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of a fixing device according to a third modification of the present invention, in which a temperature detection unit is positioned downstream of a nip plate in a sliding direction;

FIG. **9** is a perspective view of a temperature detection unit provided in a fixing device according to a fourth modification of the present invention, in which a temperature sensor is fixed to a base portion of a holder by screws;

FIG. **10**A is a perspective view of a temperature detection unit provided in a fixing device according to a fifth modification of the present invention, in which a retaining portion for retaining a temperature sensor is provided at a base portion of a holder; and

FIG. **10**B is a partial enlarged front view of the temperature detection unit provided in the fixing device according to the fifth modification, in which the retaining portion and a part of the base portion are illustrated.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Next, a general structure of a color laser printer **1** provided with a fixing device **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. **1**. A detailed structure of the fixing device **100** will be described later while referring to FIG. **2**.

Throughout the specification, the terms "upward", "downward", "upper", "lower", "above", "below", "beneath", "right", "left", "front", "rear" and the like will be used assuming that the color laser printer **1** is disposed in an orientation in which it is intended to be used. More specifically, in FIG. **1**, a left side and a right side are a rear side and a front side, respectively. Further, in FIG. **1**, a far side and a near side are a right side and a left side, respectively. Further, in FIG. **1**, a top side and a bottom side are a top side and a bottom side, respectively. That is, the left and right sides of the color laser printer **1** will be based on the perspective of a user facing the front side of the color laser printer **1**.

<General Structure of Color Laser Printer>

As shown in FIG. **1**, the color laser printer **1** includes a main frame **2**, a sheet supplying unit **5** for supplying a sheet **51**, an image forming unit **6** for forming an image on the sheet **51** to be supplied, and a sheet discharge unit **7** for discharging the sheet **51** on which an image has been formed. The sheet supplying unit **5**, the image forming unit **6**, and the sheet discharge unit **7** are disposed within the main frame **2**.

The sheet supplying unit **5** is disposed at a lower portion of the main frame **2**. The sheet supplying unit **5** includes a sheet supply tray **50**, and a sheet supplying mechanism M**1**. The sheet supply tray **50** is mounted in the main frame **2** and detachable from the main frame **2** on a front side thereof by a sliding operation. The sheet supplying mechanism M**1** is configured to lift the sheets **51** upward from a front side of the sheet supply tray **50** and then to reverse each sheet **51** to be conveyed rearward.

The sheet supplying mechanism M1 is disposed near a front end portion of the sheet supply tray **50**. The sheet supplying mechanism M1 includes a pick-up roller **52**, a separation roller **53**, a separation pad **54**, a paper dust removing roller **55**, and a pinch roller **56**. A conveying path **57** is provided above the sheet supplying mechanism M1, and a conveyer belt **73** is provided above the sheet supply tray **50** and downstream of the conveying path **57**.

An uppermost sheet **51** of the sheets **51** stacked on the sheet supply tray **50** is separated and fed in an upward direction through a cooperative operation of the pick-up roller **52**, the separation roller **53**, and the separation pad **54**. As the sheet **51** fed in the upward direction passes between the paper dust removing roller **55** and the pinch roller **56**, paper dust is removed from the sheet **51**. Then, the sheet **51** is conveyed along the conveying path **57** while the conveying direction of the sheet **51** is changed to a rearward direction. Subsequently, the sheet **51** is conveyed onto the conveyor belt **73**.

The image forming unit **6** includes a scanning unit **61**, a process unit **62**, a transfer unit **63**, and a fixing device **100**.

The scanning unit **61** is disposed at an upper portion of the main frame **2**. Although not illustrated in the drawings, the scanning unit **61** includes a laser emitting unit, a polygon mirror, a plurality of lenses, and a reflecting mirror. The laser emitting unit emits laser beams corresponding to four colors of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black, and the polygon mirror scans the laser beams at a high speed in a left-right direction. After passing through and reflected by the plurality of lenses and the reflecting mirror, the laser beams irradiate surfaces of photosensitive drums **31** (described later).

The process unit **62** is disposed below the scanning unit **61** and above the sheet supplying unit **5**. The process unit **62** includes a drum unit **3**. The drum unit **3** is mountable and detachable relative to the main frame **2** in a front-rear direction. The drum unit **3** includes a plurality of (four in the embodiment) sub drum units **30** and a plurality of (four in the embodiment) developing cartridges **40** corresponding to the plurality of sub drum units **30**.

The plurality of sub drum units **30** is disposed in a lower portion of the drum unit **3**. Each sub drum unit **30** includes the photosensitive drum **31** and a scorotron charger **32**, both having a known configuration.

Each developing cartridge **40** accommodates therein toner of specific color, and includes a toner supply roller **41**, a developing roller **42**, and a layer thickness regulation blade **43**, each having a known configuration.

During an image forming operation, in the developing cartridge **40**, the toner accommodated in the developing cartridge **40** is supplied to the developing roller **42** through the toner supply roller **41**. At this time, the toner is tribo-charged with a positive polarity. The toner supplied to the developing roller **42** becomes a thin layer having a uniform thickness by the layer thickness regulation blade **43** in accordance with the rotation of the developing roller **42**.

Meanwhile, in the sub drum unit **30**, the scorotron charger **32** applies a uniform charge to the surface of the photosensitive drum **31** with a positive polarity through corona discharge. Then, the surface of the photosensitive drum **31** is subjected to high speed scan of the laser beam from the scanning unit **61** based on image data corresponding to an image to be formed on the sheet **51**. Thus, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum **31**.

As the photosensitive drum **31** rotates, the toner carried on the developing roller **42** is supplied to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photosensitive drum **31**, that is, an area of the uniformly positively charged surface of the photosensitive drum **31** whose electric potential is lowered as a result of exposure to the laser beam. Thus, a visible toner image corresponding to the electrostatic latent image of each color of the toner is formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum **31** through reverse development.

The transfer unit **63** includes a drive roller **71**, a driven roller **72**, the conveyor belt **73**, a plurality of transfer rollers **74**, and a cleaning unit **75**. The drive roller **71** and the driven roller **72** are disposed parallel to and spaced apart from each other. The conveyor belt **73** is configured of an endless belt, and looped around the drive roller **71** and the driven roller **72** with an outer surface of the conveyer belt **73** in contact with the photosensitive drums **31**. The transfer rollers **74** are disposed in opposition to the corresponding photosensitive drums **31** with the upper portion of the conveyor belt **73** interposed therebetween. A transfer bias is applied to each transfer roller **74** by a high-voltage circuit board (not illustrated). During the image forming operation, the sheet **51** conveyed by the conveyor belt **73** is nipped between the photosensitive drums **31** and the transfer rollers **74**, whereby toner images are transferred onto the sheet **51** from the photosensitive drums **31**.

The cleaning unit **75** is disposed below the conveyor belt **73**. The cleaning unit **75** is configured to remove toner deposited on the conveyor belt **73** and collect the removed toner in a toner reservoir **76** disposed below the cleaning unit **75**.

The fixing device **100** is disposed rearward of the transfer unit **63**. The toner images transferred onto the sheet **51** are thermally fixed thereon while the sheet **51** passes through the fixing device **100**.

A discharge conveying path **91** is formed in the sheet discharge unit **7** so as to extend upward from an outlet of the fixing device **100** and then curve forward. A plurality of conveying rollers **92** for conveying the sheet **51** is disposed on the discharge conveying path **91**. A discharge tray **93** is provided on an upper surface of the main frame **2** for accommodating the sheet **51** on which an image has been formed. The sheet **51** on which an image has been formed is discharged from the discharge conveying path **91** by the conveying rollers **92** to be accommodated on the discharge tray **93**.

<Detailed Structure of Fixing Device>

As shown in FIG. **2**, the fixing device **100** includes a heating unit **101** and a pressure roller **150** for providing a nip region in cooperation with the heating unit **101**.

The heating unit **101** includes a fusing belt (as an example of an endless belt) **110**, a halogen lamp (as an example of a heater) **120**, a nip plate (as an example of a nip member) **130**, a reflection plate **140**, a stay (as an example of a support member) **160**, and a temperature detection unit **200**.

The fusing belt **110** is an endless belt having heat resistivity and flexibility. More specifically, the fusing belt **110** is circularly movable about an axis extending in the left-right direction (as an example of a first direction) and has a generally tubular configuration. Incidentally, the fusing belt **110** may be looped around two rollers and thus have a generally elliptical-shaped cross-section.

The fusing belt **110** is made of metal, such as stainless steel. The fusing belt **110** has an inner peripheral surface **111** in sliding contact with the nip plate **130** and the temperature detection unit **200**, and an outer peripheral surface **112** in sliding contact with the pressure roller **150**. The inner peripheral surface **111** slidingly moves rearward relative to the nip plate **130**. In other words, the inner peripheral surface **111** moves rearward at a position where the inner peripheral surface **111** is in sliding contact with the nip plate **130**. More specifically, the sliding direction of the inner peripheral surface **111** relative to the nip plate **130** is a rearward direction.

Incidentally, the fusing belt **110** may include a rubber layer formed over a surface of the metallic tube, and may further include a nonmetallic protective layer such as fluorine coating formed over a surface of the rubber layer.

The halogen lamp **120** is a heater for heating toner on the sheet **51** by heating the nip plate **130** and the fusing belt **110**. The halogen lamp **120** is disposed, at an internal space of the fusing belt **110**, away from an inner surface (i.e. upper surface) of the nip plate **130** and from the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110** by predetermined intervals.

The nip plate **130** is a plate-like member for receiving radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120**. The fusing belt **110** is nipped between the nip plate **130** and the pressure roller **150**. The nip plate **130** conveys the radiant heat received from the halogen lamp **120** to the toner on the sheet **51** through the fusing belt **110**.

The nip plate **130** has a generally U-shaped cross-section and is made of a metallic material such as aluminum having a thermal conductivity higher than that of the stay **160** (described later) made of steel. More specifically, for fabricating the nip plate **130**, an aluminum plate is bent into substantially U-shape to provide a base portion **131** and folded portions **132**. When viewed in cross-section, the base portion **131** extends in the front-rear direction, and the folded portions **132** are folded upward from both ends (i.e. front and rear ends) of the base section **131**.

The reflection plate **140** is adapted to reflect the radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120** (most of the radiant heat is emitted in the front-rear direction and in an upward direction) toward the nip plate **130** (an inner surface, i.e. upper surface, of the base portion **131**). The reflection plate **140** is disposed at the internal space of the fusing belt **110** and surrounds the halogen lamp **120** with a predetermined distance therefrom.

Thus, the radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120** can be efficiently concentrated onto the nip plate **130** by the reflection plate **140** to promptly heat the nip plate **130** and the fusing belt **110**.

The reflection plate **140** has a generally U-shaped cross-section and is made of a material such as aluminum having high reflection ratio regarding an infrared ray and a far infrared ray. More specifically, the reflection plate **140** has a reflection portion **141** having a generally U-shaped (curved) cross-section, and flange portions **142** extending outward in the front-rear direction from both ends (i.e. front and rear ends) of the reflection portion **141**. Incidentally, a mirror surface finishing is applicable on the surface of the reflection plate **140** in order to enhance the heat reflection ratio of the reflection plate **140**.

The stay **160** is a member for ensuring rigidity of the nip plate **130** by supporting both front and rear ends of the base portion **131** of the nip plate **130** through the flange portions **142** of the reflection plate **140**. The stay **160** is disposed opposite to the pressure roller **150** with respect to the nip plate **130**. The stay **160** has a generally U-shaped cross-section, including an upper wall **161**, a front wall **162**, and a rear wall **163**. The front wall **162** extends downward from a front end of the upper wall **161**, and the rear wall **163** extends downward from a rear end of the upper wall **161**. The stay **160** is disposed so as to cover the reflection plate **140**. The stay **160** is formed by bending a steel plate or any other plate having high rigidity into a generally U-shape.

The pressure roller **150** is a resiliently deformable member. The pressure roller **150** is disposed below the nip plate **130**. The resiliently deformed pressure roller **150** nips the fusing belt **110** in cooperation with the nip plate **130** to provide the nip region between the pressure roller **150** and the fusing belt **110**.

The pressure roller **150** is driven to rotate upon transmission of a drive force from a drive motor (not illustrated) disposed in the main frame **2**. By the rotation of the pressure roller **150**, the fusing belt **110** is circularly moved due to a friction force generated between the pressure roller **150** and the fusing belt **110** or between the sheet **51** and the fusing belt **110**.

<Detailed Structure of Temperature Detection Unit>

A detailed structure of the temperature detection unit **200** will be described while referring to FIGS. **2** through **5**. Note that, in FIGS. **2** through **5**, parts and components in and around the temperature detection unit **200** are simplified and exaggerated. For this reason, in FIG. **3**, for example, the left-right length of the stay **160** is illustrated with a dimension different from the actual dimension.

As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the temperature detection unit **200** is disposed upstream of the nip plate **130** in a moving direction of the fusing belt **110** at the nip region. More specifically, the temperature detection unit **200** has a front portion disposed frontward of the nip plate **130**. In other words, the front portion of the temperature detection unit **200** is disposed upstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110** (i.e. in the rearward direction).

As illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the temperature detection unit **200** includes a temperature sensor **210** configured to detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**, and a holder **220** for retaining the temperature sensor **210**.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the holder **220** integrally includes a plate-like base portion **221** extending in the left-right direction, a plurality of (three in the embodiment) right ribs **222** provided at a right portion of a front surface of the base portion **221**, a plurality of (three in the embodiment) left ribs **223** provided at a left portion of the front surface of the base portion **221**, and a plurality of (two in the embodiment) shaft portions **224** provided at a rear surface of the base portion **221**.

The base portion **221** is oriented in a direction perpendicular to the front-rear direction. The temperature sensor **210** is fixed to a center portion of the front surface of the base portion **221** by an adhesive agent.

The right ribs **222** and the left ribs **223** are disposed on right and left sides of the temperature sensor **210**, respectively. Each rib **222**, **223** protrudes frontward from the front surface of the base portion **221**. Each rib **222**, **223** is formed in a generally trapezoidal shape, as viewed in the left-right direction, with a protruding length from the front surface of the base portion **221** gradually decreased toward a downstream side in the moving direction of the fusing belt **110**. In other words, an upper portion of each rib **222**, **223** has a protruding length from the front surface of the base portion **221** larger than that of a lower portion thereof. Each rib **222**, **223** has a front surface serving as a guide surface **222**A, **223**A configured to guide the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**.

The right guide surfaces **222**A and the left guide surfaces **223**A are arranged substantially symmetrically in the left-right direction with respect to the temperature sensor **210**. With this arrangement, the left-right symmetric guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A can support the fusing belt **110** in a balanced manner.

The two shaft portions **224** are arranged substantially symmetrically in the left-right direction with respect to the temperature sensor **210**. The shaft portions **224** are movably supported by the front wall **162** of the stay **160** through through-holes **162**A formed in the front wall **162**, whereby the holder **220** of the temperature detection unit **200** is movably supported to the stay **160** in the front-rear direction, that is, in a biasing direction of a compression coil spring **230** (described later). A retaining member **225** is attached to a distal end of each shaft portion **224** inserted through the through-hole **162**A.

Each shaft portion **224** extends through the compression coil spring **230** at a position outside of the stay **160**. The compression coil spring **230** is a biasing member for biasing the holder **220** toward the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**. Each compression coil spring **230** is disposed between the front wall **162** of the stay **160** and the base portion **221** of the holder **220**.

The holder **220** with the above-described configuration has a dimension in the left-right direction larger than a dimension thereof in the vertical direction (as an example of a second direction) that is perpendicular to the left-right direction, and larger than a dimension thereof in the front-rear direction (as an example of a third direction) that is perpendicular to the left-right direction and the vertical direction. More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. **4**, left and right ends of the holder **220** is positioned outward of left and right ends of the fusing belt **110** in the left-right direction, respectively.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the temperature sensor **210** includes a base **211**, a sensor element **212**, and a film (as an example of a covering layer) **213**.

The base **211** includes a T-shaped base portion **211**A made of resin, a rectangular-shaped sponge (as an example of a resilient member) **211**B. The sponge **211**B is provided at a tip end (front end) of the base portion **211**A. A surface (rear surface) of the base portion **211**A that is positioned opposite to the tip end is fixed to the base portion **221** of the holder **220**.

The sensor element **212** is an element for detecting the temperature of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**. A wiring portion **212**A of the sensor element **212** extends through the sponge **211**B to be connected to a metal portion (not illustrated) provided in the base portion **211**A by insert-molding. The wiring portion **212**A is thus connected to a controller (not illustrated) through the metal portion (not illustrated). In other words, the sensor element **212** is supported by the sponge **211**B. More specifically, the sensor element **212** is supported at a surface B**1** of the sponge **211**B facing the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**.

The film **213** is made of a material including fluorine resin. The film **213** is attached to the base **211** by an adhesive agent so as to cover the sensor element **212** from a side opposite to the base **211**.

In a state where the temperature sensor **210** with the above-described configuration is attached to the holder **220**, the sensor element **212** of the temperature sensor **210** protrudes outward further than the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A in the front-rear direction, as illustrated in FIG. **2**. In other words, the sensor element **212** is disposed closer to the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110** than the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A (more specifically, portions of the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A corresponding to the sensor element **212**) to the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**.

With this arrangement, the sensor element **212** of the temperature sensor **210** can reliably detect the temperature of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**.

In addition to the above-described operational advantages, the following operational advantages can be obtained.



According to the above-described embodiment, the holder **220** retaining the temperature sensor **210**, more specifically, the holder **220** having right and left guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A disposed on right and left sides of the temperature sensor **210**, is biased toward the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**. Compared with the conventional structure in which the temperature sensor is biased toward the inner peripheral surface of the fusing belt, the holder **220** can prevent a localized force due to local contact of the temperature sensor **210** with the fusing belt **110** from being applied to the fusing belt **110**. Further, in a case where an existing temperature sensor including a base and a sensor element is used for the temperature detection unit **200**, such an existing temperature sensor can be simply attached to the holder **220**. Hence, the cost in association with a change of the temperature sensor can be reduced.

According to the above-described embodiment, the right and left guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A are provided on right and left sides of the temperature sensor **210**, respectively. Hence, the fusing belt **110** can be reliably supported by the right and left guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A. Accordingly, the holder **220** can further prevent the fusing belt **110** from being subjected to the localized force due to local contact of the temperature sensor **210** with the fusing belt **110**.

According to the above-described embodiment, the holder **220** is elongated in the left-right direction. Thus, the plurality of ribs **222**, **223** can be arrayed along the left-right direction. Each rib **222**, **223** can support the fusing belt **110**, thereby further preventing the fusing belt **110** from being subjected to the localized force due to local contact of the temperature sensor **210** with the fusing belt **110**.

In particular, in the above-described embodiment, the holder **220** has an elongated configuration such that the left and right ends of the holder **220** is positioned outward of the left and right ends of the fusing belt **110** in the left-right direction, respectively. Hence, the ribs **222**, **223** can be formed across the substantially entire left-right width of the fusing belt **110**. This arrangement can further prevent the fusing belt **110** from being subjected to the localized force due to local contact of the temperature sensor **210** with the fusing belt **110**.

According to the above-described embodiment, the stay **160** supports the holder **220** such that the holder **220** is movable. Hence, the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A of the holder **220** can reliably follow the movement of the fusing belt **110**, thereby reliably guiding the fusing belt **110**. Further, the stay **160** serves as a support member for supporting the holder **220**. Hence, the stay **160** can be commonly used for supporting the holder **220** and for supporting the nip plate **130**.

According to the above-described embodiment, the sensor element **212** is supported by the sponge **211**B. Hence, due to deformation of the compression coil spring **230** as well as deformation of the sponge **211**B, the sensor element **212** can reliably follow the movement of the fusing belt **110**. Accordingly, the sensor element **212** can reliably detect the temperature of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**.

According to the above-described embodiment, the sensor element **212** is covered by the film **213**. Compared with a structure in which a fusing belt is directly in sliding contact with a sensor element, the film **213** can protect the sensor element **212**. Further, since the film **213** includes a fluorine resin, sliding resistance between the fusing belt **110** and the film **213** can be minimized. Hence, the fusing belt **110** can be smoothly circularly moved.

## MODIFICATIONS

Various modifications are conceivable. In the following description, only parts differing from those of the embodiment will be described in detail.

### First Modification

In the above-described embodiment, the sensor element **212** protrudes outward further than the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A in the front-rear direction. However, as illustrated in FIG. **6**, a temperature sensor **310** can be configured such that a sensor element **312** detects the temperature of inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110** in a non-contact manner. In this case, the sensor element **312** does not necessarily protrude toward the inner peripheral surface **111** further than the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A toward the inner peripheral surface **111**. The sensor element **312** can be disposed away further from the fusing belt **110** than the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A from the fusing belt **110** in a direction away from the fusing belt **110**. With this configuration, the fusing belt **110** is not in sliding contact with the sensor element **312**. Hence, damages to the sensor element **312** and the fusing belt **110** can be prevented.

### Second Modification

In the above-described embodiment, the front surfaces of the ribs **222**, **223** serve as the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A. However, as illustrated in FIG. **7**, a holder **420** can be provided with two guide surfaces **440** each having a left-right width larger than that of the rib **222**, **223**. However, the ribs **222**, **223**, each having a narrower width than that of the guide surface **440**, can reduce sliding resistance between the fusing belt **110** and the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A, compared with the guide surfaces **440**. Hence, the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A can more reliably guide the fusing belt **110** with less sliding resistance.

### Third Modification

In the above-described embodiment, a portion of the temperature detection unit **200** is disposed upstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**. Alternatively, the temperature detection unit **200** in its entirety may be disposed upstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction of the inner peripheral surface **111** of the fusing belt **110**. However, as illustrated in FIG. **8**, the temperature detection unit **200** can be disposed downstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction. In FIG. **8**. the temperature detection unit **200** in its entirety is disposed downstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction. However, it is only necessary that at least a portion of the temperature detection unit **200** is disposed on a downstream side of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction.

Further, in FIG. **8**, the temperature detection unit **200**, more specifically, the ribs **222**, **223** of the holder **220**, protrudes downward further than a contact surface **130**A of the nip plate **130** with which the fusing belt **110** is in sliding contact. With this arrangement, the temperature detection unit **200** having a portion protruding downward further than the contact surface **130**A can prevent a portion of the fusing belt **110** positioned downstream of the nip plate **130** in the sliding direction from being bent inward.

Further, in FIG. **8**, a stay cover **170** is available for the support member for movably supporting the holder **220**, instead of the stay **160**. The stay cover **170** has a main portion



**171** having a generally U-shaped cross-section and covering the stay **160** from above, and a flange portion **172** extending rearward from a lower end of a rear wall of the main portion **171**. The flange portion **172** is formed with holes **173** through which the shaft portions **224** of the holder **220** vertically movably extend.

Incidentally, not only the stay **160** and the stay cover **170** but also other members are available for the support member.

### Fourth Modification

In the above-described embodiment, the temperature sensor **210** is fixed to the base portion **221** of the holder **220** by an adhesive agent. However, as illustrated in FIG. **9**, the temperature sensor **210** is fixed to the base portion **221** by screws S.

### Fifth Modification

Further, as illustrated in FIGS. **10**A and **10**B, a holder **520** includes a retaining portion **550** provided at a left-light center portion of the base portion **221**. The retaining portion **550** has a generally rectangular tubular shape, and protrudes forward (toward the fusing belt **110**) from the base portion **221** of the holder **520**. The temperature sensor **210** can be retained in the retaining portion **550**.

More specifically, the retaining portion **550** has a first wall **551**, a second wall **552**, a third wall **553**, and a fourth wall **554**. The temperature sensor **210** is interposed between the first wall **551** and the second wall **552** in the vertical direction, and interposed between the third wall **553** and the fourth wall **554** in the left-right direction. With this structure, the retaining portion **550** can reliably restrain the temperature sensor **210** from being displaced in the vertical and left-right directions.

### Others

In the above-described embodiment, the film **213** is exemplified as the covering layer. However, a coated layer including fluorine resin is available instead of the film **213**.

In the above-described embodiment, the guide surfaces **222**A, **223**A are provided on the right and left sides of the temperature sensor **210**, respectively. However, the guide surfaces can be provided on either one of the right and left sides of the temperature sensor **210**.

Incidentally, the numbers of the right ribs **222**, the left ribs **223**, the shaft portions **224**, and the compression coil spring **230** are not limited to those in the above-described embodiment, and can be arbitrarily set.

In the above-described embodiment, the left and right ends of the holder **220** is positioned outward of the left and right ends of the fusing belt **110** in the left-right direction, respectively. However, the left and right ends of the holder **220** can be aligned with the left and right ends of the fusing belt **110** in the left-right direction, respectively.

In the above-described embodiment, the nip plate **130** is exemplified as the nip member. However, in place of a plate-like shape, the nip member can be formed in a block-like shape or a pad-like shape.

In the above-described embodiment, the halogen lamp **120** is exemplified as the heater. However, a carbon heater, an IH (induction heating) heater, or a ceramic heater is available instead of the halogen lamp **120**. Here, the IH heater implies a heater that does not generate heat but heats the metallic fusing belt and the metallic nip plate by electromagnetic induction.

In the above-described embodiment, the compression coil spring **230** is exemplified as the biasing member. However, an extension coil spring, a leaf spring, or a wire spring is available instead of the compression coil spring **230**. Further, in the above-described embodiment, the sponge **211**B is exemplified as the resilient member. However, a felt or a rubber is available instead of the sponge **211**B.

Further, the above-described embodiment is applied to the color laser printer **1**. However, the present invention is also available to an image forming apparatus other than a color laser printer, such as a monochromatic laser printer, a copying machine and a multifunction device.

While the present invention has been described in detail with reference to the embodiments thereof, it would be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A fixing device comprising:

a nip member elongated in a first direction;

an endless belt having an inner peripheral surface, the endless belt having a first end in the first direction and a second end opposite to the first end in the first direction, the endless belt being configured to circularly move such that the inner peripheral surface moves in a sliding direction at a position where the inner peripheral surface is in sliding contact with the nip member;

a heater configured to heat the endless belt;

a temperature detection unit comprising:

a temperature sensor configured to detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface, the temperature sensor comprising:

a base having a dimension in the first direction; and

a sensor element supported at the base; and

a holder having a base portion disposed opposite to the sensor element with respect to the base of the temperature sensor, the base portion of the holder having a dimension in the first direction greater than the dimension of the base of the temperature sensor in the first direction, the base portion of the holder supporting the base of the temperature sensor, the holder having a first guide portion protruding from the base portion of the holder toward the inner peripheral surface, the first guide portion having a first guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface, the first guide surface being disposed on a first side of the temperature sensor in the first direction, the holder being spaced apart from the sensor element; and

a biasing member configured to bias the base portion of the holder toward the inner peripheral surface.

**2**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the holder has a first dimension in the first direction, a second dimension in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction, and a third dimension in a third direction perpendicular to the first and second directions, the first dimension being larger than the second dimension, the first dimension being larger than the third dimension.

**3**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the first guide surface comprises a plurality of guide surfaces,

wherein the first guide portion has a plurality of ribs each provided with one of the plurality of guide surfaces.

**4**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the holder further has a second guide portion protruding from the base portion of the holder toward the inner peripheral surface, the second guide portion having a second guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface and disposed on a second side of the temperature sensor opposite to the first side of the temperature sensor in the first direction, the temperature sensor being positioned between the first guide portion and the second guide portion.

**5**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the first guide surface and the second guide surface are arranged symmetrically in the first direction with respect to the temperature sensor.

**6**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the temperature detection unit has a portion disposed upstream of the nip member in the sliding direction.

**7**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the temperature detection unit has a portion disposed downstream of the nip member in the sliding direction.

**8**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **7**, wherein the nip member has a contact surface with which the inner peripheral surface is in sliding contact, the temperature detection unit having a portion protruding beyond the contact surface.

**9**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the sensor element protrudes toward the inner peripheral surface further than the first guide surface toward the inner peripheral surface.

**10**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the temperature sensor further comprises a covering layer for covering the sensor element, and

wherein the base of the temperature sensor comprises a resilient member for supporting the sensor element, the covering layer being disposed opposite to the resilient member with respect to the sensor element.

**11**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **10**, wherein the resilient member is formed of a sponge and the covering layer is formed of a film.

**12**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the sensor element is disposed away from the endless belt further than the first guide surface from the endless belt in a direction away from the endless belt.

**13**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the holder has a first end in the first direction and a second end opposite to the first end of the holder in the first direction, the first end of the holder and the second end of the holder being aligned with the first end of the endless belt and the second end of the endless belt in the first direction, respectively.

**14**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the base portion of the holder has a support surface for supporting the base of the temperature sensor, the first guide portion being spaced apart from the temperature sensor in the first direction.

**15**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the holder further has a second guide portion protruding from the base portion of the holder toward the inner peripheral surface, the second guide portion having a second guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface, the second guide portion being spaced apart from the first guide portion in the first direction.

**16**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **15**, wherein the second guide portion being disposed opposite to the temperature sensor with respect to the first guide portion.

**17**. The fixing device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the holder further has a second guide portion protruding from the base portion of the holder toward the inner peripheral surface, the second guide portion having a second guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface, the base portion of the holder having a support surface for supporting the base of the temperature sensor, the second guide portion being spaced apart from the temperature sensor in the first direction.

**18**. A fixing device comprising:

a nip member elongated in a first direction;

an endless belt having an inner peripheral surface, the endless belt having a first end on a first side in the first direction and a second end on a second side opposite to the first side in the first direction, the endless belt being configured to circularly move such that the inner peripheral surface moves in a sliding direction at a position where the inner peripheral surface is in sliding contact with the nip member;

a heater configured to heat the endless belt;

a temperature detection unit comprising:

a temperature sensor configured to detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface, the temperature sensor comprising:

a base; and

a sensor element supported at the base; and

a holder configured to support the base, the holder having a guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface, the guide surface being disposed on at least one of the first side and the second side of the temperature sensor;

a biasing member configured to bias the holder in a biasing direction toward the inner peripheral surface; and

a support member configured to movably support the holder in the biasing direction, the support member being a stay for supporting the nip member.

**19**. A fixing device comprising:

a nip member elongated in a first direction;

an endless belt having an inner peripheral surface, the endless belt having a first end on a first side in the first direction and a second end on a second side opposite to the first side in the first direction, the endless belt being configured to circularly move such that the inner peripheral surface moves in a sliding direction at a position where the inner peripheral surface is in sliding contact with the nip member;

a heater configured to heat the endless belt;

a temperature detection unit comprising:

a temperature sensor configured to detect a temperature of the inner peripheral surface, the temperature sensor comprising:

a base; and

a sensor element supported at the base; and

a holder configured to support the base, the holder having a guide surface configured to guide the inner peripheral surface, the guide surface being disposed on at least one of the first side and the second side of the temperature sensor, the holder having a first end on the first side and a second end on the second side, the first end of the holder and the second end of the holder being positioned outward of the first end of the endless belt and the second end of the endless belt in the first direction, respectively; and

a biasing member configured to bias the holder toward the inner peripheral surface.

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